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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/555,557	08/04/2000	DIAMANTIS GIKAS	67190/973904	9214

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EXAMINER

ANDERSON, LARRY O

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 01/16/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/555,557

Applicant(s)

GIKAS ET AL.

Examiner

Larry O Anderson

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to preliminary amendment filed on 5/31/00, canceling claims 1-4 and adding new claims 5-11. Action on the merits follows herewith.

Specification

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because of the phrases “[proven]” and “[guidance]” contained within brackets. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).
3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because of the phrase “TELEPERM® ME” consisting of a trademark name. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).
4. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

- Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:
- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
 - (2) if an article, its method of making;
 - (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
 - (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
 - (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,689,662 (Nakajima et al., hereinafter Nakajima).

3. Regarding claim 5, Nakajima teaches providing a display window which can be divided vertically (see Figure 15; wherein Nakajima teaches the window divided vertically); displaying in a first partial window of the display window a hierarchical structure of the interface parameters of the software component (see Figure 15 reference 136; wherein Nakajima shows the hierarchical display of interface parameters (i.e. folders & icons) on the left); selecting one of the interface parameters using a movable cursor (see column 19, lines 52-56); and displaying in a second partial window of the display window a detail display of the selected interface parameter (see column 20, lines 35-39; wherein Nakajima teaches displaying details of a selected interface

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parameter in a second partial window (reference **138** of Figure 15), the detail display including a display of at least one attribute of the selected interface parameter (see attributes displayed for selected parameter in window **138** of Figure 15) and allowing the definition and parameterization of the attribute (see column 10, lines 33-40; wherein Nakajima teaches bringing up the property page of Figure 6, wherein a user can modify and define the attributes of a selected interface parameter).

4. Regarding claim 6, Nakajima teaches providing a name and data portion for the at least one attribute, the name portion for identifying the attribute, the data portion being scrollable horizontally if it requires more space than offered by the display window, a graphical representation of the name portion being stationary (see inside of window **138** of Figure 15; wherein Nakajima teaches a horizontal scroll bar for the data portion of the selected parameter's attributes, the name portion remaining on the stationary column header).

5. Regarding claim 7, Nakajima teaches arranging the name and data portion in vertical columns, arranged side by side (see window **138** of Figure 15; wherein Nakajima teaches the name of the attribute and it's associated data (i.e. file size, type, etc.) in vertical columns scrollable horizontally).

6. Regarding claim 9, Nakajima teaches dividing the data portion into columns or rows (see window **138** of Figure 15; wherein Nakajima teaches the data portion divided into columns).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No.

5,689,662 (Nakajima et al., hereinafter Nakajima) in view of Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4 as shown by "Mastering Internet Explorer 4's Active Desktop" (Vines).

9. Regarding claim 8, Nakajima teaches all the limitations of claim 8 (see rejections above) except for arranging the name and data portions in horizontal rows, arranged one below another.

Vines teaches arranging the name and data portions in horizontal rows, arranged one below another (see under heading "Folders the way you want", near the bottom of the page, along with associated screen shot; wherein Vines teaches the web page view of Explorer, with horizontal rows of name and data portions of attributes arranged along the left hand side for each element selected). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nakajima and Vines before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface parameterization system taught by Nakajima to include horizontal arrangement of name and data portions of object attributes, so that they can be viewed easily in an appropriate manner (see under heading "Folders the way you want", near the bottom of the page, along with associated screen shot) as taught by Vines.

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No.

5,689,662 (Nakajima et al., hereinafter Nakajima) in view of Microsoft Explorer as shown by "Tips Windows 95: Mai 1997" (hereinafter TipWorld). Nakajima teaches all the limitations of claim 10 except for a sequence of the vertical columns is freely selected and stored by a user.

TipWorld teaches a user selecting and storing a sequence of vertical columns (see under

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headings "Gimme Details" and "Hide-And-Seek Columns"; wherein TipWorld teaches a user selecting and deselecting a sequence of columns. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nakajima and TipWorld before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface parameterization system taught by Nakajima to include selecting and storing a sequence of vertical columns, so that columns more desired can be viewed more easily (see heading "Hide-And-Seek Columns" where TipWorld teaches hiding columns so that ones desired to be made more prominent are given that role) as taught by TipWorld.

11. Regarding claim 11, Nakajima teaches a sequence of the horizontal rows is freely selected and stored by a user (see Figure 15; wherein Nakajima clearly shows using the column headings of window 138 can be used for ordering horizontal rows, in this instance they are sequenced according to the file names).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar interface parameterization systems.

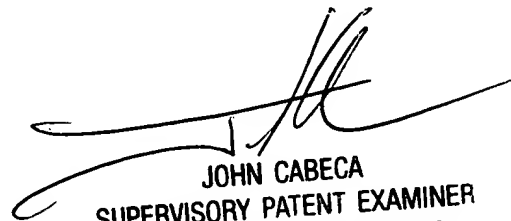
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Larry O Anderson whose telephone number is 703-305-7212. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TR 6:55-4:25 1st Fri. Off, 2nd Fri. 7:20-3:50.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca can be reached on 703-308-3116. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

loa
January 9, 2003



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100